

# JAPANESE MASS MEETING BACKS UP STRIKING FIELD LABORERS

## Ewa Men Stop Work for a "Holiday" -- Sheriff Warns Waipahu Men Not to Molest Chinese.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A thousand Japanese, more or less, who crowded into the Asahi Theater last night, adopted a mass meeting resolution proposed by Makino and Negoro, which in substance was that the Japanese of Honolulu were united in their support of the strikers and would remain so until the strikers "finally won their victory."

The meeting was full of bombastic speech, intended to inflame the minds of the auditors, and there were frequent thrusts not only at the Japanese press which is not in line with the views of the agitators, but at all three of the daily English newspapers. Among the speakers were Messrs. Makino, Negoro and newspaper editors conducting the strike agitation in their papers. Mr. Lightfoot, adviser of the High Wage Association, made a speech which was interpreted into Japanese by Negoro. He said:

### Lightfoot's Speech.

"I am not going to say anything to you about the reasons for the strike. You know the reason why you struck better than I. You know that for the work you do in those hot cane fields, in the sweltering heat of the tropic sun, you are not getting money enough. You know that on many of the plantations of the Hawaiian Islands the stockholders are getting all the way from 20 to 30 per cent. for their investments, which means that for every \$100 they put in a year they are getting from \$20 to \$30 back again. Now if the plantations were not making enormous sums of money, if they were losing money, I believe the Japanese of the Territory would come to the help of the planters and say, 'We will be willing to work for less wages until you make money,' but when they are making millions upon millions you should share some of those profits."

"You know it is your right and they know it is your right. I believe that the Japanese of this Territory love to do the right, and when they find out what the right is, they will do it in spite of everything."

"When, a few years ago, the Japanese thought it right to go to war with Russia, they did not stand and say, 'Shall we go to war?' but they went and they fought, although they lost thousands of their citizens, yet they fought to the bitter end. When every one of you is dead, your children and grandchildren will say this, 'My ancestors fought at Port Arthur and they went up and took those terrible guns and had to do it over the bodies of their comrades by thousands.'"

"And I believe, also, that your sons and grandsons will point with pride to the fact that their fathers and grandfathers inaugurated this strike for higher wages in the Territory of Hawaii in the year 1908."

"But that is not what I came here to say to you tonight. I want to talk to you for a few minutes, if Mr. Makino will let me, about the newspapers."

"Now I am not going to tell you anything about my dear friends of the Hawaii Shippo, nor of the Chronicle. I wish I had the pictures of the editors here, for I think you would say that they had long ears like the other donkey. Now, the P. C. Advertiser and the Honolulu Star and the Bulletin are keeping themselves very busy about this strike situation. I don't know whether the Japanese whistle, but we have a saying in England that when little boys go through a graveyard at night they whistle to keep up their courage. Now, these good honest newspapers of ours, knowing they are going to get a licking, whistle and make a big noise to keep up their courage."

"There is another reason why they whistle and make a big noise, and that is to try and scare the Japanese strikers and their sympathizers and friends away, but unless I make a big mistake, the kind of men they have to deal with are not easily scared."

"They have another reason, and that is to give our friends of the Shippo and Chronicle some ideas so they can put something in their newspapers. They tell you that 300 Hawaiians are going to Alca to work in the cane fields and mill. Just imagine! Did any of you ever see 300 Hawaiians working in a cane field or mill? If you find three Hawaiians working in a cane field, bring them here and we will put them in a glass case and send them to the Bishop Museum. We are not very much afraid of the 300 Hawaiians."

"Now the next way they are trying to scare us is this: They say they are going to send to Europe for Europeans to work in the cane fields. They have done that before, but where are the Europeans today? The next way they try is this: They say this strike has nothing to do with the laborers, but is the work of the agitators Makino and Negoro. Call them agitators or leaders it makes no difference as long as the strike is a success and just believe me they will lead you to victory."

"Now just another word about these newspapers. In this morning's Advertiser there is a letter from a man who I am sure has very long ears, who says that we ought all to be arrested for conspiracy. Now that is as stupid as ridiculous and only a fool would talk that way. But if they want to arrest us let them bring their policemen and soldiers to arrest the thousand men whom I see before me tonight and a pretty time they will have to do it."

"You are fighting a good fight; you are fighting for your rights; you are fighting a fight which is just. Continue until you win!"

### Sheriff at Waipahu.

Sheriff Jarrett and interpreter Townsend went to Waipahu late yesterday afternoon, and on arrival found a big meeting of Japanese strikers—estimated at about a thousand men. The Sheriff sent word he was coming to the meeting and on arrival there the crowd opened up and let the officers in and then closed around them. The Sheriff said he had merely come to the laborers to caution them against threatening the laborers of other nationalities and instanced the Chinese laborers who, rumor had said, were being intimidated. He told them that it would be wise to leave the other nationalities alone. At the conclusion of his short speech the leaders consulted and then notified the Sheriff that they would abide by his advice and no intimidation would be offered. The Sheriff then visited the Chinese and Korean camps and notified them that they could continue to work without fear of molestation.

### Rice and Vegetables.

A hundred bags of rice arrived at Waipahu yesterday from Honolulu and two carloads of vegetables came in from other plantations the day before, all for the strikers.

It is stated on good authority that the Japanese storekeepers at Waipahu, when the strike was decided upon, withdrew credit and announced that they would do business on a cash basis only.

The strikers have made demands upon the Japanese house servants working at Waipahu to join the strike and this request was accepted, even the two or three clerks in the big plantation store failing to show up for work.

### Took Away Ford Islanders.

It is said that at the first meeting of the Japanese to consider a strike at Alca the first vote was not in favor of the strike, but later everything went the way the agitators wished. The Ford Island Japanese refused to join their striking brethren. During the night some of the strikers procured big boats and rowed over to the island, visited the quarters of the hundred men working under a Japanese contractor and before morning every one of the hundred had been rowed to the mainland and are still with the strikers.

### Letter to Manager Ross.

The following letter was sent to Manager Ross of Honolulu plantation yesterday:

Alca, City and County of Honolulu, May 14, 1909.  
Mr. George Ross, Manager, Honolulu Plantation Co., Alca.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favors of the 12th

There is no change at the Oahu (Waipahu) Plantation. Manager Bull has replied to the strikers and he does not accede to their requests. Extra police protection has been afforded the Chinese laborers who are still at work and who have been threatened with violence if they do not line up with the strikers, or at least stop work.—E. Klamp, of H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for Oahu Plantation.

"There is no change in the situation at Ewa Plantation where all the Japanese laborers struck today. I do not know that they will return to work Saturday as intended. We have no assurance that they will or even on Monday. We have enough men of other nationalities working to move the cut cane to the mill and grind it, but the standing cane will have to remain standing."—T. H. Petrie, secretary of Castle & Cooke, agents for Ewa Plantation.

Manager Ross received a reply from the committee of the Honolulu Plantation strikers thanking him for his courtesy in answering their letter of demands, and stating that the demands came from them voluntarily and not from or through outsiders. They add also that they have heard that the strike-breakers, who went down to the plantation today to keep work going were receiving \$1.25 per day, and that, under the circumstances, they feel that they should be paid the \$1 per day they have demanded.—Richard Ivers of W. G. Irwin & Co., agents for Honolulu (Alca) Plantation.

and 18th inst., and we thank you for the courteous tone of your communications. We sympathize with you of the difficulties confronting in consequence of the strike. But as the request for the increased pay is our own desire, free from outside influence, we beg to respectfully request you to consider and grant our request.

We respectfully submit that our request is not unreasonable nor unfounded for we learn from the newspaper report that you have offered \$1.25 a day to the natives in Honolulu, and we also know that the Chinese, who are now working in your plantation, is being paid one dollar a day and given board and lodging besides. We respectfully offer that if you give us one dollar a day for ordinary field hands, and proportional increase for other laborers, all of us are willing and ready to declare off the strike and return to work immediately.

Very respectfully yours,

COMMITTEE OF TWENTY.

Ewa Goes on Strike.

The plantation laborers at Ewa struck yesterday morning, every Japanese on the estate refusing to go to work when the whistle blew. The strike was decided upon at a meeting held Thursday night. The Japanese were more considerate on Ewa plantation than at Waipahu and Alca, for they finished up about all the cane that was on hand and the work at the mill.

The laborers get more money at Ewa than at the other two estates, and it was hardly thought they would join the strikers. Their act is due to sympathy and to half a score of agitators who persisted in working the laborers up to going out. The committee which called upon Manager Renton was courteous. With reference to the Ewa strike, E. D. Tenney, president of Castle & Cooke, agents, made the following statement yesterday morning:

"Last evening about 8 o'clock a number of Japanese laborers of Ewa plantation from the lower camp, near Honolulu, held a meeting, and at 9 o'clock or thereabouts marched to the main village of the Japanese, near the mill, where another meeting was held to discuss labor matters in general and whether or not to strike in particular. The meeting at the mill village numbered about 800 men. These men decided that all Japanese should not work today, Friday, nor tomorrow, Saturday; that during that period their demands on the management would be formulated; that on Monday they would be presented to the manager; that on the same day, Monday, the Japanese laborers would return to work, pending an answer from the manager."

"The meeting at the village near the mill was orderly."

"Following out the program as stated above, none of the Japanese at Ewa are working today, save a few in outlying camps or in the plantation stables."

### May Return to Work.

Yesterday forenoon the statement came from Ewa that the strikers there contemplated a return to their work today. Even up to last evening Fred Makino said he was not certain whether the men would remain out or not. The agents thought they would not return until Monday at least. Something had been said by the men that they would "take a couple of days' holiday."

### Sheriff at Waipahu.

Sheriff Jarrett went to Waipahu yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Interpreter Townsend. Word had reached the Sheriff that the Chinese laborers on the Waipahu estate had been threatened by the striking Japanese that they would be forced to quit work. The threats were of such a nature that the Chinese asked for protection and feared that when they returned last evening to camp that they might be attacked. A dozen men at Waipahu have already been commissioned as special officers, so that there should not be the necessity of sending any police from Honolulu. These men are under the control of Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa district.

### Working at Alca.

The strike-breakers from Honolulu who were sent down to Alca plantation yesterday morning were set to work and much of the work dropped by the strikers was picked up and carried on. These few hundred men will bring in the cane already cut and out that which needs the knife, and the grinding of it will continue today and tomorrow.

### Denies He Got \$50.

Fred Makino laughed last evening

## LIQUOR BOARD HOLDS MEETING

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A meeting of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the throne room at the Capitol and expressions of opinion heard from John G. Woolley, representing the Anti-Saloon League and Attorney E. C. Peters in the behalf of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and R. J. Buehly of Peacock & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Woolley and Attorney Peters made a number of suggestions to the members of the Board which they thought would have a beneficial effect upon the regulation of the liquor traffic on the island of Oahu.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Woolley stated that the Board must realize that they were dealing with a dangerous business, an acknowledged peril to the public, and that they were vested with large powers of executive discretion in the enforcement of the laws. He stated that he was opposed to a wholesaler holding a retailer's license, and that a man conducting a retail saloon should give it his personal attention, and that a wholesaler should not conduct a string of saloons as a side issue. The second objection, voiced by Mr. Woolley, was that no rectifier should have a retail license, and he added that he had been informed that liquor of very poor quality was being placed on the market in Honolulu. Mr. Buehly denied that the rectifiers had any hand in the manufacture of impure spirits, and stated that it was under the full control of the officers of the Federal Government.

### The Sunday Privilege.

Mr. Woolley also stated that the Sunday privilege should be either entirely abrogated or greatly curtailed. He said that he was not speaking as a fanatical temperance reformer, but insisted that at the very least the cases in which the privilege had been abused and the law flouted, should receive the earnest attention of the commission, and the penalties of revocation of license invoked with merciless vigor when it was found that the law had been violated. He said that the bona fide meal clause in the law relating to the serving of intoxicating liquors by restaurants should receive more attention and that the "sandwich scheme" was a farce and a disgrace.

Emphatic objection was raised by Mr. Woolley to the granting of a license to conduct a resort in proximity to the reservation at Leilehua. He said that it was rumored that such an application would be made. He declared that it was the expressed command of the Congress of the United States that liquor should not be sold upon the reservations, and that in granting the license the Board of License Commissioners would be abetting an evasion of the law promulgated at Washington.

Attorney Peters stated that the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was anxious to cooperate with the Commissioners in the enforcement of the law and that it was distinctly to their advantage to have the regulations applied with energy and effect.

Following the discussion the Board went into executive session to consider twenty-three applications for renewals of liquor licenses.

## PROMOTION COMMITTEE INVITES BURROUGHS TO VISIT VOLCANO

Through the courtesy of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Joan Burroughs, the famous student of nature and author of many books on the subject, will probably make a week's visit to the volcano of Kilauea. Yesterday, through Secretary H. P. Wood, an invitation was issued the venerable nature-lover to take the trip at the expense of the Committee. If Mr. Burroughs accepts the invitation he will doubtless leave on the Mauna Kea next Tuesday. Mr. Burroughs is not at all certain when he will return to the mainland, being unable to secure any definite booking on the steamers. He had expected to make a stay of not to exceed two weeks here and his plans were to that effect, but he has discovered that he will be lucky if he secures steamer accommodations within a month.

## \$14,000 TO GAIN MORE THAN \$2,000,000

At Friday night's mass meeting of the Japanese Higher Wage Association, Negoro made the statement that he had figured out the increase which the Japanese would obtain by striking all over the Islands, estimating it as over two millions. He said it was worth while spending \$12,000 to \$14,000 just to gain this amount of increase, and urged all Japanese to stick to the strike and win out, if possible.

The band will play this afternoon on board the U. S. Army transport Sheridan. Tomorrow afternoon the concert will take place at Maake Island, Kaplanai Park.

When asked if it were true he had asked and received \$50 for making the trip to Waipahu to call the strike the other morning, "I don't care what is said about me, anyhow," he said. "We'll show all you people that we are it."

### Over 5000 Men Out.

With three plantations tied up, it is estimated that about 5000 men are now out of employment.

## SMALL FIRE IN TRASH BREAKS OUT AT THE WAIPAHU SUGAR MILL

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Fire broke out in a pile of trash lying against the mill of the Oahu (Waipahu) plantation, and just outside of the fire-room, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but little damage resulted. The wind was blowing away from the mill at the time and the flames were therefore not carried into the building.

The fire started while the watchman was absent for a short time. On his return the flames were seen and the alarm given. Manager Bull's present working force extinguished the blaze. Dozens of Japanese strikers stood about but none offered to assist.

### Hundreds for Waipahu Today.

Waipahu plantation will have several hundred "strikebreakers" at work today, including three or four hundred from Honolulu and a couple of hundred from down the country. The "strikebreakers" will include a number of Chinese.

### Uncertain at Ewa.

President Tenney of the Ewa plantation stated yesterday afternoon that he was not sure whether the strikers would return to work today. It was his understanding that the majority of

the Japanese really desire to stick to their jobs, but an active minority with agitators may decide otherwise. Mr. Tenney stated also that the laborers had submitted their request for higher wages to the manager.

These requests are similar to the demands made by the strikers of Alca and Waipahu plantations but the items are couched in different language and they "request," not "demand."

### Don't Like Outsiders.

Sheriff Jarrett reports that on the day of his visit to Ewa plantation (Saturday), he learned that whenever Waipahu or Alca strikers come to the Ewa meetings the latter are declared off. When the outsiders leave, the meetings are resumed. This seems to indicate a lack of cohesion in the strike, and to the Sheriff it indicated also that the Ewa men would keep to their promise and return to work this morning.

### The Fires at Ewa.

The Sheriff says that the two fires started at Ewa look like the work of some outsider. The fires were started along the roadside, and while they may have had their beginning from a carelessly-thrown match or lighted cigarette, yet the significance lay in the fact that fires of this sort are of rare occurrence.

## VANCOUVER THOUGHT WELL OF EARLY HAWAIIAN CHIEFS

The sixteenth annual report of the Hawaiian Historical Society, which has just been issued from the Gazette presses, contains, among its many interesting documents, the text of the following letter of Vancouver, written from these Islands in 1794:

Having visited the Island of Owhyhee in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794; but particularly in the latter year, when we remained in Karamakooa Bay from the 14th of January to the 26th of February; I beg leave to inform all commanders of Vessels, &c. &c.; that we have been treated with the greatest friendship, attention and hospitality, by the whole of the inhabitants of this Island; but particularly by Tamaha Maah, its King; to whose particular care I would recommend all visitors to entrust themselves, notwithstanding we have been treated with the greatest attention and civility by every other chief—they are, however, to be trusted with proper caution, Kahow Modoo, in one instance, having not altogether acted equal to the character I have given of him, in writing, on my former visit.

Tamaha Maah's conduct has been of the most princely nature: supplying us with every refreshment the Island affords, and other necessary articles, without the unpleasant task of bartering for such things; and for his friendly and good behavior I caused a large boat to be built and given him, called the Britannia; her size &c. &c. being mentioned on a plate of copper, nailed to the stern of that vessel.

I also beg leave to inform all visitors that on the 25th. of February, in a grand council of the principal Chiefs of this Island, assembled on board His

Britannic Majesty's Vessel under my command Tamaha Maah made the most solemncession, possible, of the Island of Owhyhee to His Britannic Majesty, his heirs, &c. and himself with the attending chiefs unanimously acknowledged themselves subject to the British crown. I therefore in the name of the King my master, recommended him to be treated with all the kindness he so justly will be found to merit; as also the other Chiefs and inhabitants of the Island, in such manner as their conduct hereafter may entitle them to deserve, and I likewise beg leave to recommend Messrs John Young and Isaac Davis to whose services not only the persons &c. under my command have been highly indebted for their good offices, but I am convinced that through the uniformity of their conduct and unremitting good advice to Tamaha Maah and the different chiefs, that they have been materially instrumental in causing the honest, civil, and attentive behavior, lately experienced by all visitors from the inhabitants of this Island; so contrary to the reports that have been published in England to their great disgrace and the inhuman conduct of these Islanders, prior to the residing of the said persons among them. There are other Europeans &c. remaining on the Island; but I am unacquainted with their intentions whether directed to useful or pernicious purposes.

Such being the present situation of what we have experienced in Owhyhee, I leave this testimony for the guidance of other visitors; which, that they may benefit by, is the sincerest wish of their humble servant.

Geo. Vancouver  
His Britannic Majesty's  
Sloop Discovery, Ton. Yuh-Bay  
Owhyhee, 2nd. March 1794.

## SOME ADVICE FROM A FEW DISSATISFIED

Commenting on the mission of A. J. Campbell, as agent of the Immigration Board, to Europe in search of settlers and laborers for Hawaii, some of the Portuguese whose relatives came out as immigrants a couple of years ago state that whatever policy the board decides upon, there should be no overstatement of what advantages there may be here, and no under-rating of the cost of living and opportunities to make a living.

Some of the Portuguese arriving here two years ago are making an effort to return home, and have written back that they do not want their little places there sold. They state that in their native land they have a little home and truck garden at least, goats which supply the household with milk, and that the embroidery and fancy-work produced by the women find a ready market in New York. They claim that in Hawaii they do not have the same advantages, and the cost of living is higher than at home, and it is hard to make enough money to keep a large family. There is no market for embroidery.

### A BARGAIN.

When you can save from twenty-five to fifty per cent. on any article, you have a bargain. When you buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at the regular price, you will probably save several times its cost in doctor's bills before the summer is over with, besides the feeling of security you will have in knowing that your family is prepared for sudden attacks of dysentery or diarrhoea. For sale by all dealers, Ransom, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## GOING FAR AWAY TO LEARN STENOGRAPHY

Pedro Martinez, a young Filipino, arrived yesterday on the Nippon Maru and will remain here about ten days, proceeding then to the mainland. He is on his way to New York to study stenography, and after mastering the art will return to Manila by way of Europe.

He is stopping in Honolulu in order to look over the country. He dropped into the Promotion Committee rooms yesterday afternoon and asked for the use of a typewriter and soon was turning out letters by the half dozen. His uncle, who is a large steamship owner, is paying for the young fellow's education. He is the fifth of his family to receive a similar service from the uncle.

## SUGAR REFINERY MODEL IN PROMOTION ROOM

The model of the Crocker Sugar Refinery at Crockett, California, is on exhibition in one of the windows of the Promotion Committee room. The model is perfect in every detail and is constructed according to scale. Some time before the refinery's annual dinner date the manager happened to remark that it would be a nice thing if a model of the refinery could be on the table. The head engineer heard of the remark and proceeded to make one. The model is attracting much attention. A large amount of Hawaiian sugar is refined at Crockett.